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WHAT WILL THE SENATE DO? | who for obvious reasons did not care to have his

SPECULATION ON THE DISPOSAL OF THE FREE-TRADE BILL.

A SUBSTITUTE IN PREPARATION—DOUBT AS TO THE WISDOM OF PASSING THE SENATE MEASURE AT TRIS SESSION. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

Washington, July 22 .- Whether or not the Senate Finance Committee will complete and the Senate discuss and pass an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the " Dark-Lantern" bill before the adjournment of Congress is uncertain. It is pretty generally known that the sub-committee's amendment, or substitute, which will be ready to submitted to the full committee within the next two or three days, aims at a complete revision of the tariff and internal revenue laws, and it is still more generally known and understood that the " Dark-Lantern" bill is a mere hotehpotch measure, designed, not to remove the inconand inequalities of the present but to promote Democratic sucin the coming election. It aggravates instead of removing present inequalities, and as to the surplus, proposes to increase it so far as the revenue from customs is concerned. That is what the Free Traders want. In his speech of April 17, opening the general debate on the "Dark Lantern" bill, "Premier" Mills declared in terms that " if to-day the barriers against importions were broken down and our imports should increase from two to three hundred millions," the prosperity of the country would increase in the same ratio. In another place he said: " If we had no tariff, if all the custom houses were torn down and the Government was supported by direct taxation, not more than 10 per cent of all people would be imported into the country." st in the same breath he asked: "What use have our manufacturers for a tariff at all ?"

The " Dark Lantern" bill was framed in accordonce with the theory above indicated, and it has n modified in such particulars only as partisan considerations outweighed the desires and convictions of the free-trade cabal which prepared Some of the most important modifications were not made until July 19, and the bill did not reach the Senate until late yesterday afternoon.

The session is nearly nine months old and Congress is sitting in the heat of midsummer. It cannot be held together six weeks longer, and some of the biggest and most important appropriation bills have yet to be considered and passed by both Houses. The Senate cannot give even a menth to the revenue question, which the Democratic majority in the House has taken nearly nine months to consider and dispose of, after its fashion. During all the time the hands of the Senate have been virtually tied. During all that time, too, the free-trade leaders in the House have continuously and persistently refused to make public the information, if any, upon which their

Senate to consider and pass a suitable substitute for the "Dark Lantern" bill at this session. At good many of them express the opinion that it would be wiser—in view of the evinent fact that no tariff measure can become a law before Congress adjourns—to have a sub-committee of the Committee on Finance authorized to sit during the recess, to obtain such further information as may be necessary, and to prepare and submit to the Senate, when Congress reassembles, a substitute for the so-called Mills bill which will commend itself to the country and form the basis of intelligent revenue legislation. They fear that the hasty consideration and adoption of a substitute a month hence, when everybody will be exhausted by the toil and strain of a ten months' session and anxious to leave the National Capitol, might not be wise or profitable. On the other hand, some Republicans, including, it is said, a majority of the Republican members of the Finance Committee, favor an effort to bring a substitute forward, pass it before the adjournment, and let it be sent to a committee of conference, whose report shall be acted upon in December. Probably a decision as to which course shall be adopted will be reached within the next three or four days. If the former, Congress may adjourn by August 20; if the latter, it is probable that the tession will run pretty well into September.

#### ITS EFFECT ON VARIOUS INDUSTRIES. GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS PARALYZED-TALKS WITH PROMINENT REPRESENTATIVES IN MANY SPHERES OF BUSINESS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, July 22.-It was a striking fact to those who talked with the members of the Legislature while they were here the past week that the Mills tariff bill and its effect on industry seemed the main subject of thought among the Senators and Assemblymen. Members from manufacturing districts reported that the mere consideration of the bill in the House of Representatives had had a paralyzing effect upon business This was especially the case in places where there were woolien mills or knit-goods mills. The Mohawk Vailey is studded with these mills and the reports of disturbance of business in the Valley were numerous. Assemblyman Mase, who is a large stockholder in the Matteawan Manufacturing Company, at Matteawan on the Hudson River, made this interesting statement on

To-day a dealer in hosiery called upon me, a drun mer for a New-York house, and he told me that he had not been able to get an order in consequence of the uncertainty among business men owing to the Mills large stocks of hosiery as long as there is a chance of the stock depreciating largely in value before they can sell it. People want to see what Congress is going to do. This drummer said to me that when he proposed to go out upon the road, his employer said that he could go, but that he doubted whether he could get any orders. This tartif agitation hurts all kinds business. A business not touched by the depressed. Passing a bill reducing the tariff on cer-tain articles is a good deal like turning a cow into a garden with the intention of having her eat only certain vegetables, for somehow or other all the vegetables get nibbled and spotled. My business of making felt hats is an example of what the protective tartif hatter before 1860, I only received \$1.25 or \$1.50 a day for my work. Now journeymen hatters receive all own their own houses in , Matteawan and have money in the savings bank. But that was not the before the war. Then their wages barely sus tained life, and they lived in leased houses and had no property beyond their clothing. All over this State you will find just such communities as that at Matteawan, which have become prosperous through the pro-

DEMOCRATIC MISSIONARIES AT WORK. The Democratic National Committee have become alarmed by the many cases of abandonment of the

Democratic party by Democratic workingmen in manufactories in consequence of the adoption of the Mills bill. To counteract this movement they have crammed Assemblyman John Martin, of New York, with arguments in favor of the Mills bill, and are now sending him from factory to factory to "explain" the bill to workingmen. Mr. Martin came to the meeting of the Legislature from Connecticut. He intends at once to make a tour of New-York State, and from this State

An eminent Democratic member of the Legislature,

"I have been up in St. Lawrence County for sev eral weeks living in a place near the Canadian line From what I heard there, I think the Democratic party is in great danger of defeat from the Mills bill and the pension vetoes of President Cleveland. I did not find an old soldier, either Democrat or Republican, who was going to vote for Cleveland. As for the tariff, that was plainly losing us a large number of votes. Then the eulogies of Cleveland in the Canadian newspapers are hurting us. An Irish-Canada, and would no sooner cross the line than he would find Englishmen praising Cleveland and saying that the Mills bill supported by him was the greatest piece of statesmanship of modern times. Well, no Irish-American likes to hear that kind of talk, and I think it hurts us."

Speaker Fremont Cole brought the report from Schuyler County that the sheep-raisers of that county were greatly disturbed by the progress made by the Mills bill. "The dealers in wool," he said. "in Schuyler County, whether Democrats or Republicans, are opposed to wool being put on the free list, and they will vote against Cleveland because of it. straw will show which way the wind is blowing. At Rock Stream, in Yates County, on the borders of Schuy ler County, a Harrison Club of 100 members has beer organized. Sixteen of these 100 members of the club are Democrats. One of them is Lewis J. Phinney, whom the Democrats ran for member of the Assembly a few years ago. We shall gain largely in Schuyler County by the tariff issue. Indeed, we shall gain everywhere in Southern New-York upon that issue. and from what I hear from my fellow-Assemblymen I judge that throughout the State we are making gains sertions to the Democrats. I believe that the Prohi bition vote will be less this year, because many temperance Republicans in the Prohibition ranks are satisfied with the action of the Republican party in passing the High-License act. I look, therefore, to a falling off of the Prohibition vote."

the manufactured products consumed by all the DEMOCRATIC REVOLT IN THE SALT DISTRICT. A few years ago operators while drilling for oil in Wyoming County came across a bed of salt eighty feet in thickness. Since then the Wyoming County sait field and sait manufactories have become famous in this State. Assemblyman Van Gorder, who repre

sents the county, said on Friday: "If the Mills bill is passed, I doubt whether we can keep open the salt works at Warsaw and other places in the county. The Mills bill puts salt on the fre We cannot compete with salt made by the pauper labor of Europe and brought here as bailast for ships. Hunthousands of dollars have been invested in the salt works of Wyoming County, and they would be lost, I fear, if the bill becomes a law. The Democrats of the county perceive this, and many of them are joining the Harrison clubs, while others say they will vote for Harrison. One of the most prominen Democrats of Warsaw, John Brown, who has nocrats of Warsaw, John Brown, who has a investments in the sait works and a sheep farm, has announced himself openly for rison. So has George A. Greene, a woollen manturer and prominent Democrat of the town of in which I live. I am told there is a Harrison in Warsaw which has fifty Democrats among its nibers. Pike is a small place, but there are seven nocrats in it who say they intend to vote for Harnand the protective tariff. That seems a small for the Democrats, but you spread out that loss even vetes in every election district of the State we shall have a tremendous majority for Harnand.

## A CHURCH TREASURER MISSING.

MONEYS OF THE CONGREGATION.

Pittsburg, July 22 (Special).-William A. Gibson, trusted employe of Mellon Brothers, real estate dealers, and the treasurer of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, East End, has mysteriously disappeared, and is supposed to be in Canada. He was man of unquestionable integrity. Last Thursday he collected \$705, due Mellon Brothers. Mrs. Gibson, on Friday, called and asked Mr. Mellon if he knew where

Friday, called and asked Mr. Mellon if he knew where her husband had gone. The reply was in the negative. An examination of his accounts showed that \$705 was the sum taken with him. On Saturday Mrs. Gibson received a letter from her husband, dated Nagara Falls. He said he would not come back to Pittsburg. Mr. Mellon said to-day:

"I will not prosecute Gibson. He had no bad habits, never gambled. He was a prominent member of a church, and was looked upon as a model man. He had no time to visit oil or grain exchanges, and the mouey did not go that way. All these facts lead me to believe that some secret sorrow and trouble led him to do this. We will have the stolen money refunded, but not by Gibson."

Mrs. Gibson has left home, and it is surmised that she has started after her husband.

WHY THE ITALIANS ARE NOT DEMOCRATS. Philadelphia, July 22 (Special).-The much-talked-of meeting of Italians at Kelly's Hall, in Christian-st., to day was held promptly at 3 o'clock. For several hours prior to opening the doors, the street in front of the hall, as well as Seventh and Eighth sts. and Christian st., were blocked with people drawn thither out of curiosity. The crowds were almost entir ly made up of Americans, the Italians not members of the association remaining at home. By request of the president of the society, Pictro Tranchitella, the large force of policemen who were on duty at the hall prevented any except members from entering nilding. Addresses were made both in Italian and English and nothing of an incendiary character

was said or done. The charge in a Democratic paper of this city." "The charge in a Democratic paper of this city," said one of the officers of the society, "that the soldier organizations, with their arms, would participate in the meeting was a lie out of whole cloth. The trouble is simply this. Most of our members are Republicans and will in a short time form a Republican club and help to cleet Harrison and Morton. The only political utterance made in the speeches was that five weeks ago a conference was held by the leaders of various associations, who came to the conclusion that the Democratic Administration was not friendly to the Italians in this country and they agreed that means should be taken to warn their follow countrymen of the frealment they might expect if the Democratic ticket was elected. There was no disorder, and with the exception of the crowd in the streets, the casual passer-by would not have known that a meeting was being held at all.

# WHAT PITCHER STOLE RECOVERED.

Providence, R. I., July 21.-The Union Bank this afternoon received all the notes, drafts and other securities stolen by the teller, Charles A. Pitcher, and expressed to New-York to the name of James A. Roberts, in the care of Brown, shipley & Co., London, and Drexel, Harges & Co., Paris. The foreign correspondents of the bank had been warned, and when the enclosure addressed to Roberts came to hand, identification quickly followed. All the packages are returned intact.

Lynchburg, Va., July 22.-A terrible collision be-tween freight and material trains took place on the Norfolk and Western Railroad this morning, about 2 o'clock, eight miles above the city, killing both engineers, one fireman and five of the crews. Both igines are completely wrecked and seven cars de-olished. A large force of hands has been at work I day moving the wreck, and the track has been cared. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

CHAIRMAN MURPHY IN CONNECTICUT. Fenwick, Conn., July 22 .- Edward Murphy, Jr., chair man of the New-York Democratic State Committee, accompanied by Henry Rosener and family, arrived at Fenwick Hall to-day.

Washington, July 22.-Mr. Randall passed a quiet, comfortable day and this evening continues to hold

THE EMPEROR IN RUSSIA.

HE ACCOMPANIES THE CZAR TO CHURCH. MAGNIFICENT MUSIC AT THE RUSSIAN SERVICE

-PLANS OF GERMANY'S RULER. St. Petersburg, July 22.-The German Imperial visitors attended a Lutheran service this morning. Afterward they accompanied the Czar and Czarina to the Castle Chapel, where service was held according to the Russian liturgy. Splendid chorales were rendered by the Court singers. The departure of the German Imperial party has been postponed until Tuesday morning

The "Official Messenger" says that in prepos ing the health of Emperor William at Krasnoe Selo the Czar included in the toast " his glorious army."

Emperor William visited the Queen of the Hellenes on Saturday. While returning to Berlin he will probably visit Prince Bismarck at Friedrichs-

A CRUSHING DEFEAT FOR BOULANGER. THE OPPORTUNIST CANDIDATE WINS AT ARDECHE

BY 17,000 MAJORITY. Parts, July 22.—In the election in Ardoche to-day for member of the Chamber of Deputies, Beaussier (Opportunist) received 36,534 votes and Boulanger 19,832.

A VILLAGE ATTACKED BY REBELS. TWENTY VILLAGERS KILLED AFTER SEVERE

FIGHTING. Cairo, July 22.-Four hundred rebels attacked a village near Wady Halfa to-day. Colonel Wodehouse, after severe fighting, repulsed the rebels, inflicting a severe loss. Twenty villagers were killed or wounded.

PROTESTING AGAINST PAUPER IMMIGRATION. Montreal, Que., July 22 .- At a mass-meeting last wening, under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council, to protest against pauper immigration, resolutions were passed protesting against contract labor and demanding that the Government put a stop to it at once by legislation the same as in the United States. Several Members of Parliament addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions.

A BONAPARTE WEDDING ON SEPTEMBER 11. Rome, July 22.-The marriage of the Duke of Aosta neess Letitia Bonaparte is fixed for September

CARTER, THE ATHLETE, COMING BACK London, July 22.-Carter, the athlete, sailed for New-York yesterday on the steamer Etruria. He at-tributes his recent defeats to his being out of form.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BAYREUTH OPENED. Berlin, July 22.-The Wagner Festival was opened at Bayrenth to-day with a splendid performance of "Parsifal." Among those present were Princess Vera of Wurtemburg, Princess Amelia of Bavaria, and Prince Alexander of Hesse. All the seats for the first five performances have been sold. The Emperor has or-dered the band of the Berlin regiment of Hussars to perform chorals at the grave of Wagner.

### MUST EMPLOYES COLLECT FARES!

time, too, the free-trade leaders in the House loave continuously and persistently refused to make public the information, if any, upon which their action is based, or to give any intelligent or intelligible reasons for that action. From first to last in their actions upon the protective system has had been to their actions the protective system they have pursued the tactics of the bushwhacker. Always herefofore the Senate has had the benefit of the information furnished to the co-ordinate branch of Congress and which is absolutely essential to the framing of a just and intelligent tariff measure. In this case, the Senate must seek and obtain that information of versions and the consumption of more time. The Sub-Committee of Finance has all the series of the wood-growing and general measures and owerkingmen engaged measures of the wood-growing and general measures and of workingmen engaged measures of the wood-growing and general measures and of workingmen engaged measures of the wood-growing and general measures and of workingmen engaged measures and the committee of Finance has a mention of using industry, as well as gracultural interests of the wood-growing and general measures of the wood-growing and general measures and of a subject which he floor measures are the proposed and workingmen engaged engaged measures and the committee of Finance has a mention of using industry, as well as gracultural interests of the wood-growing and general measures and the committee of the matter and justice food early and the committee of the matter and justice food early and the considerant of the second of a subject which he floor interests are put in peril by it in power than a proposal and warning.

There is a difference of opinion among Republicans as to the wisdom of an attempt by the source of the matter has refused to the consideration of the proposal and warning.

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There is a difference of opi SHALL-MAJOR DOWNS MEANS TO PUSH HIS CASE.

tended to board one of the bob tails in order to test the question of whether the public are the servants of a corporation or the corporations the servants of the public. I got on the car opposite No. 251 West Twenty-third-st, and I have subpoensed all the passengers who were on it to appear at the adjourned hearing of the case. I was would have dismissed the charge against me this morning if Mr. Howe, counsel for the company, had not quoted a precedent against me in which an absolute refusal to pay a fare was the ground for the decision

against the defendant.

I did not refuse, but did pay my fare and the pany's employe refused it, after having had possession Mr. Levy, a trother of the lady called on me this evening and was most anglous to have this matter pushed forward to an end. He offered to sesist me in any manner, by legal, pecuniary or other means, to remedy this treatment of the public by the I fully intend to push this matter until the bob-tail car nuisance is a thing of the past.

AN OLD SCANDAL REVIVED IN MRS. MOORE'S PROTEST AGAINST HIS PROPOSED MAR-

Washington, July 22 (Special).-The scandal of last winter in which Congressman John J. O'Neill, of Missouri, and a Mrs. Ethel Moore figured was reopened this week. Mrs. Moore claims to have been married to the Congressman by a justice of the peace. went to Mr. O'Netil's home in St. Louis and began an action at law to prove as his wife. Sometime af afterwards clined to do. Recently she found out that O'Neill was about to marry a young woman at his home in St. Louis. Procuring a revolver she made preparations to shoot him on sight. Her friends, however, dissuaded her from her purpose. They advised her, though, to horsewhip line in public. On Thursday last she procured a rawhide

whip and accompanied by three of her friends went to the Capitol Discovering O'Neill on the floor of the House before the session had opened, she started to carry out her revenge. A certain Congressman aware of the trouble between O'Neill and Mrs. Me aware of the trouble between O Schil and Mrs. Moore, intercepted her and led her into the ladies' reception room. Here he persuaded the infuriated woman not to take her revenge in such a public manner, as she would not only disgrace O'Neill, but injure the Democratic party, of which he was a member, as well. O'Neill, meanwhile, had been warned, and cluded her. To-day he started for St. Louis to be married. Mrs. Moore was determined to prevent this. He is a Catholic and so is the young woman he proposes to marry. Mrs. Moore, therefore, went to-day before Justice of the Peace Lewis J. O'Neill and made oath to her story and sent it to the Archbishop of St. Louis. After detailing her wrongs Mrs. Moore requests the Archbishop not to allow the marriage to take place until the St. Louis courts shall have decided in Ostober whether or not her marriage to O'Neill was legal. Mrs. Moore says that O'Neill persuaded her to a secret marriage. As she was a Protestant and he a Catholic, he told her that later on they would go to New York City and be married by a priest. She consented, and he called upon a man whom he introduced to her as Justice Walters, who married them. After O'Neill left her Mrs. Moore chaims that she called on Justice Walters at his office and found that he was not the man who performed the ecremony at all. She also found that justices of the peace in the District of Columbia had no power to perform marriage ceremonles. intercepted her and led her into the ladies' recention

AN INSANE GIRL LOST FOR A DAY. Dr. F. F. Marshall, of No. 56 West Fifty-sixth-st., informed the police last evening that his stepdaughter. Anna, age sixteen, who was demented, had escaped from her nurse and was at large in the city. Miss Marshall has been demented for several years, and vesterday the nurse was directed to take her out for a sail on one of the iron steamboats to Long Branch. The girl was handsomely dressed and wore diamond carrings. On the boat she remained by the nurse for a few minutes and then suddenly ran out on the dock, and by the time the nurse started after her she was lost

to sight.

She was seen to turn down Eleventh-ave, from Twenty-third-st. The nurse went back and told what had happened, and Dr. Marshall went to the West Twentieth-st, police station and had a general alarm sent out. Miss Marshall is a beautiful girl and her absence caused her mother much accity. It was feared she might fall into evil hands and he led away. Last night a dispatch was received at Police Headquarters from Astoria, L. L., stating that the girl had been found riding in a car. She could give no account of herself. Her parents were notified and sent for her.

force of hands on the Pittsburg Division, but pre-liminary surveys will have to be run, as in the case of a new road, before much progress can be made. The surveyors are now at work.

THE BEST DAY SHERIDAN HAS HAD. COMFORTABLE DESPITE BAD WEATHER.

INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF SOLID FOOD GIVEN THE PATIENT—THE PHYSICIANS HOPEFUL.

Nonquit, Mass., July 22.-The most exasperating and unpleasant day sinte Sheridan's arrival has proved the most agreeable and comfortable for the General that he has passed for weeks. It has rained since morning, but in spite of the heaviness of the atmosphere, the General's cough has troubled him no more than usual. This cough is the result of the evere congestion of the lungs accompanying the first weeks of his sickness in Washington. As usual, the couch was wheeled to the front window and the General was highly pleased at the sight of an adventurous neighbor wading around in the meadows, and wanted him to come in. To-morrow, if the patient continues the same, this gentleman will be admitted to see him. The amount of solid food given to the sick man is gradually increasing. The following builetin was issued by the physicians at 8 o'clock

this morning: All things considered, we regard it as the best day General Sheridan has passed since his arrival at Nonquit. His cough has been easy, notwithstanding the unfavorable on of the weather. He has been happy and restful factory, and all his other symptoms favorable

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS. HENRY C. YARROW.

DAGGERS TO USE IN THEIR BUSINESS. CONFESSIONS FROM TWO COMPANIONS OF HENRY

ROGERS. WHO MURDERED DUNN. There were interesting developments yesterday with regard to the murder of William L. Dunn, at Fortyninth-st. and Eighto-ave., on Saturday night, and they promise to be more startling when the whole truth not denied by members of the gang who were arrested vesterday that Rogers, the accused murderer, was in fact the leader of a gang of young thieves and cutthroats who infested the tenement-house districts on the west side of the city.

The father of William L. Moore, who was said to be an associate of Rogers and to have been with him when the deed of Saturday night was committed, went last evening to the Forty-seventh-st, station house and gave his son into custody, saying he had learned from the daily papers that he was needed, and he wanted him to face the consequences of anything he might be responsible for. Young Moore was questioned closely by Captain Killilea, and he admitted that he had been associated with Rogers and another youth named William Perrel in contemplating the robbing of tenement and flat houses on the west side of the city. They had purchased at a Bowery store three daggers, with bone handles and seven-inch blades, all of a kind which they intended to use in "their business." Moore also intimated that Dunn had been in some way connected with them, but did of some quarrel gained the enmity of the three

This, it is inferred by the police, is what furnished motive for the killing, though Moore did not ad mit that anything of the kind had been agreed upon. The information which Captain Killilea thus gleaned gave him sufficient cause to apprehend Perrel, who was a room-mate of the alleged murderer, at No. 356 West Forty-ninth-st., and a few hours later the man wanted was brought to the station by one of

The prisoner seemed sullen and not inclined to talk much, but he tactily acknowledged the truth of the statements made by Moore. When asked for what purpose the daggers were purchased, he replied in a brasgadocio manner that they thought they might have need of them and "daggers did not speak." It is anticipated that Moore and Perrel will make valuable witnesses for the people when Rogers is brought before the bar to answer for the crime of murder. Henry Rogers was remanded by Justice White yesterday for examination to-day.

A CLEW TO THE BATH BEACH SHOOTING. THE POLICE THINK IT AN ACCIDENT-CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED MAN.

The mystery has not yet been removed from the shooting of William Underhill at Bath Beach on Friday day Justice Conradi, chief of police of the district, in an interview with a Tribune reporter, stated that Kathleen Villa atout the time of the shooting. the villa, and somewhat concealed from view by a tree, in order that he might watch the festivities. While there, he says that he saw Mr. Horton, manager of the villa, come down the steps, advance a little distance, and fire a revolver three or four times in the direction of several young men who were fast reating from the grounds. The boy then became frightened, and ran out without seeing anything more

The Justice is therefore of the opinion, as he stated, hat Mr. Horton thought he was shooting into the air, with the intention of driving out the uninvite his revolver accidentally struck his friend and guest, Mr. Underhill. All this seemed to justify the Justice's prefatory remarks, which were: "I don't propose to investigate: I have facts." The employe further said hat the outsiders were not loafers; and that he knew he names of two of them. They are Shields and Ahrens, both sons of hotel-men, Ahrens, when ques lone at first refused to talk, but finally declared I'm not going to say anything. I'm a friend of Hor-

These statements were then laid before Mr. Horion, who replied that "those things would have to be proved," and denied that he did any shooting that evening. He retierated that he had told all he knew. The evening before Mr. Horton said that he had been drinking wine during Friday evening. He also said that he had a revolver, and that he had given one to his gardener, Robert Houston, a short time before. This gardener was in the lower part of the grounds, near the entrance, when the shots were fired; and he claims that he also discharged his revolver into the air.

air.

Kirk Este, of the Consolidated Exchange in this city, now living at the villa, was one of Mr. Underhill's hosta. The interview with Mr. Horton was repeated to him, and he replied that he had not seen the affair and did not know about it; but that, whatever came out, it was an arcident. Dr. Speir said the wounded man was a little feverish and had a slight reaction yesterday, but otherwise was doing well.

## RIVAL FACTIONS SUSPEND EACH OTHER. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY 49 SPLITS IN TWAIN OVER

MASTER WORKMAN QUINN. e hundred and thirty-seven delegates assembled at Pythagoras Hall yesterday to attend the regular meeting of D. A. 49. Each delegate was a partisan of either the "Quinn" or the "anti-Quiun" faction. and there were expections of a general quarrel. at the last meeting, when Master Workman James E. Quinn arrived be found David J. Naughton and Phillip J. McGrath already there. Before calling the meeting to order Quinn requested McGrath and Naughtop to withdeaw, as belonging to a suspended local assembly. This they refused to do and asked Quinn to open the meeting and read the decision of the General Executive Board upholding Quinn.

The Master Workman not only refused to open the eeting, but said that if the members of suspended meeting, but said that if the members of suspended locals did not leave the hall he would adjourn the meeting to some other place. After a good deal of wrangling Quinn and about half the delegates present, left the ball and went to No. 08 Forsythest, where a harmonious meeting was held and the General Executive Board's decision was read. The Building Trades' Section threw in the weight of its thirty locals on the side of the Master Workman.

The anti-Quinn faction then held a meeting in the vacated hall at which Phillip J. McGrath presided and William N. Read was elected secretary. A charter was made by using the seals of five organizations. As D. A. 49, headed by Quinn, had suspended them, they went through the formality of suspending Quinn and his faction, which leaves District Assembly 49 in a complicated state of suspense.

LEAVING THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

At the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday, the resignation of Typographical Union No. was offered and accepted by a vote of 37 to 29. The result will be that Union No. 6 will be debarred from taking part in the parade next Labor day. Organizations belonging to the Central Labor Union have been asked not to have printing done in shops employing members of Typographical Union No. 6.

BURNED TO DEATH IN HIDDEN TREASURE MINE San Francisco, July 22.—A report reached Auburn, Cal, of a fire last night in Hidden Treasure Mine at Sunny South, thirty miles east of that place. Two miners, Robert McKitchen and John Bonering, have been taken out dead and several others were fatally burned. No particulars have yet been obtained.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S RECORD AS A REFORMER

PLEDGES BROKEN AND THE SERVICE DEGRADED.

PUBLIC OFFICES CONVERTED INTO PARTY SPOILS AND PUBLIC TRUSTS CONFIDED TO

THE CLEVELAND MACHINE-HOW CONSTRUCTED-" DELEGATES POURING OUT OF THE HOPPER.

A DETAILED REVIEW OF DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS WHICH ARE SHOWN BY DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY TO VIOLATE EVERY RULE OF FITNESS AND TO DISRE-GARD EVERY PROFESSION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland gained the Presidency as a Reformer of the Civil Service. If he then desired the change of tariff he now urges, he deceived the people about it. The votes which turned the scale were obtained by his explicit promises that abuses in the Civil Service should be corrected, that appointments should be made for merit only, and that qualified and faithful officers should not be removed for partisan reasons. In his letter of acceptance, August 18, 1884, he said:

The selection and retention of subordinates in Government employment should depend upon their ascertained itness and the value of their work, and they should neither be expected nor allowed to do unquestionable party service.

In case of his election, he declared that reform should prevail, so that:

The unseemly scramble for place under the Government, with the consequent importunity which embitters official life, will cease; and the public departments will not be filled by those who conceive it to be their first duty to aid the party to which they owe their places.

In his letter to Mr. Curtis, December 25, 1884, he said:

The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

To show that he thoroughly understood the pernicious tendencies which he pledged himself to resist and overcome, he declared in his letter of acceptance:

When we consider the patronage of this great office, the allurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of office-holders, with a zeal born of benefits received, and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to add with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibility of the President for received in most serious danger.

How have these places been kent? The

How have these pledges been kept? The President has become a candidate for reelection. But has he purified the public service? Has he been faithful to Civil Service Reform, which means, according to "The New-York Times" (May 31, 1884):

The essential principle of reform is the absolute abolition of patronage, the complete and permanent separation of the public service, in its administrative branches, from politics.

In the following pages, evidence regarding the actual conduct of the President and his exercise of the appointing and removing power is presented. It is evidence mainly from Demlish a correction.

the days of Pierce and Buchanan, before Civil Service Reform was undertaken. Official stateministration, so that in August, 1387, the resolutions of the National Civil Service Reform League declared :

The change in the unclassified civil service is o great as to forebode its complete partisan re-oustruction by the close of the Administration.

The changes during the past year have substantially finished this "complete partisan reconstruction"; undoubtedly much more than nine-tenths of the officials are now men selected by Mr. Cleveland, and selected because they are Democrats. Men have been uppointed in a great majority of cases expressly for partisan services. The appointing power has been used to reward party workers, from Mr. Manning, chairman of the Democratic State Committee in New York, and the chairmen in Ohio, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont and many other States, down to the very clerks and doorkeepers who served during the campaign which resulted in Mr. Cleveland's election. The names of 57 notorious party backs who have been selected for office represent a great army. The appointing power has been used to support 35 relatives of the President, his wife, his Cabinet officers, prominent Senators and other officials, and in 14 other cases specified to pay personal or political obligations.

In order to make places, a great number of tried and faithful public servants have been dismissed. A few illustrations, such as the dismissal of Mr. Bacon for the keeper of a Brooklyn gin-mill, are mentioned. In a host of cases partisanship has clearly dictated action in contemptuous disregard of public opinion, as when Benton and Stone were dismissed for making political speeches; the Democrat was reinstated and the Republican was refused: or in the case of Postmaster Wallace, dismissed for offensive partisanship and a successor appointed; Wallace proved that he was a Democrat, and thereupon he was reinstated and the other man turned out. In notable cases the public service has been used to control nominations: thus Collector Bishop of Cincinnati packed a convention with officials to nominate his son for sheriff; Messrs. Benedict and Maynard appealed to postmasters to make a canvass of voters for the Democratic party. In at least three States offices have been openly and shamelessly sold for cash, according to Democratic testimony. So "Harper's Weekly" admits that "President Cleveland has not been sustained by his party in Civil Service Reform and yields to his party." "The New-York Sun," referring to the order against partisan activity of officials, says:

It might be a good idea for President Cleve-land to issue this prochamation again. At a mo-ment when, to quote from his letter of acceptance, "a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand ready to aid with

money and trained political service" the President who appointed them, it would be especially fitting for Mr. Cleveland to recall his subordinates to the path of duty. (1888, April 9; "The New-York Sun," 4.)

The Democratic organ at the National Capital, "The Washington Post," declared in May: tal, "The Washington Post," declared in May!

Mr. Cleveland is a candidate for the renomination—an earnest, eager, anxious candidate, armed and equipped at all points and possessed of all the advantages of a great number of friends and a powerful machine. Look out for the Cleveland machine, fellow-citizens. You may hear of it in Georgia to-day and in Maine to-morrow, but wherever it is you will find it in benutiful order and working as smoothly and as effectively as a Corliss engine. It has yet to meet an obstruction, and the delegates are pouring out of the hopper at all hours of the day and night. This being the truth, why not proclaim it?

Thereupon "The New-York Sun" thus com-

Better a public immolation of the President's shallow utterances of incipient statesmanship than a continuance of pretence and cant and sham (1888, May 14; "The New-York Sun," 4.) Finally "The Evening Post" sums up the record with the melancholy admission:

record with the melancholy admission:

The painful truth is that we doubt if a single independent voter in this State, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men like Judge Maynard and Surveyor Beattic have actually been detailed or told off to practise as much Civil Service abuse as can be readily concealed or disguised when they are found out and exposed. (1888, May 28; "The New-York Evening Post.")

So sweeping a change of officials, governed

So sweeping a change of officials, governed by such motives, necessarily involves the appointment of some unworthy men. President Cleveland had appointed only seven Territorial Judges, when he stated in a published letter that one of them was "morally and professionally unfit." Within a week five of the seven were publicly named as answering the description, in the judgment of people where they lived and to whom they were best known. Three of the five the President has since retired for misconduct. Whether his judicial appointments were exceptionally unfortunate the following memoranda will help the public to judge.

This savory list includes two murderers and the tools of two others, five notorious duellists and three rioters-one to be Judge of the very court by which he had been imprisoned six ocratic sources. Out of 1,045 editorials or weeks. It includes five persons who had been dispatches quoted, only 249 are from THE indicted or convicted for frauds against the TRIBUNE and all other Republican journals; revenue, appointed to be officers of the revenue more than three-quarters are from papers service. It includes a jury-fixer, a dead beat, a which are now supporting Mr. Cleveland for lawyer guilty of defrauding clients and an atre-election. While great care has been taken torney who had cleared notorious bandits by to omit statements by these supporters of the contriving a defeat of justice, all appointed to Administration which were afterward found be judges. Persons were appointed pension erroneous, it is possible that, in some instances agents who had been indicted for violating out of so many, satisfactory corrections have pension laws. Persons guilty of robbing the been overlooked, and if in any case this has mails were appointed postmasters or mailhappened, THE TRIBUNE will promptly pub- agents-one when appointed was in jail for robbing the very office to which he was ap-It appears that in seventeen cases the Civil pointed. Liquor-sellers, their sons or attorred which will Service law has been directly violated by ap- neys were appointed internal revenue officials. pointments and in seven by removals; that the An impeached State Treasurer, defrauding intent of the law has been violated in nine | county or town treasurers, seven forgers-one other appointments specified and in sixty-five of whom had served two terms for that ofremovals, besides 386 cases in which the facts | fence, but "knew Cleveland personally"-and without names are given. Acts of offensive men guilty of robbery, embezzlement, theft, partisanship by officials of Mr. Cleveland's se- malfeasance, tapping a church till, grand larlection are specified in 151 cases, while many ceny, bribery, obtaining money under false others are described. But it is within the pretences, of a printing steal, a mileage steal personal knowledge of every intelligent citi- and a patent fraud, of keeping gambling houses zen that the entire army of officials is as actively and houses of resort for the vile of both sexes. at work in the cause of party as it ever was in of assault and battery, fist-fighting and insulting women, of assaulting a lady temperance lecturer with a club, of wife-beating, of blackments more than a year ago showed that above | mailing and selling offices and of selling official four-fifths of the officials under President information, with an editor of a regues' paper Cleveland had been changed during his Ad- and a Brooklyn police officer who was dismissed for arresting in her bed at 2 a. m. a sick woman against whom there was no charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a station-all these are chosen instruments of reform.

Scarcely less offensive is the list of men who have been notorious for political crimes. Persons like Pillsbury and Chase, who tried to steal the State Government of Maine; like Higgins, Thomas and Raisin, who have stuffed ballot-boxes and swindled decent citizens for years in Maryland; like the assistant of Mackin in Chicago election frauds, and of the convicted swindlers in Indianapolis, Columbus and Cincinnati, appear among Mr. Cleveland's chosen instruments of reform. With them are Goode, of Virginia, who got office by tissue ballot frauds: Shelley, of Alabama, who bulldozed and swindled his way into Congress: Hull, the participant in Florida frauds; Holmes, who had a large part in robbing the people of Mississippi of self-government; Groome, who publicly advised murder for party's sake, and Meade, who justified the assassination of Print Matthews. All these have been placed in office, though some are now out because the Senate refused to confirm them.

The list of criminals embraces 137, not including 22 persons guilty of political crimes. of 59 other persons directly connected with the criminal classes. But besides these there are mentioned only 49 persons guilty of the crime of treason, though fully one-third of all the appointees of Mr. Cleveland, an army of thirty or forty thousand men, are of that class, Still less is there any attempt to enumerate anpointments of copperheads, whose disloyalty once made them infamous, though 16 are named, and the new Chief Justice heads the list. Among the Rebels, those who were the viiest in character come to the surface; like the person who wears a scarf-pin made of the skull of a Union soldier, or the one who hoped "Union blood would be deep enough for his horse to swim in." The men whose language about Lincoln and Grant, about Blaine or the wives of Union veterans was too vile to be printed, have found appointments from Mr Cleveland, with one who personally insulted Mr. Blaine and another who insulted General Logan, and two deserters from the Union army. There were living three years ago, perhaps, a dozen Rebels who had never sought removal of disabilities, and Mr. Cleveland selected three of these for foreign missions.

The same spirit selected Rebels, deserters and revilers of Lincoln and Grant for officials of the pension service, with several men who had robbed the Government by forged or fraudulent applications, and one who had robbed the Grand Army by false pretences. He who signed the order to restore captured Rebel